

Euphonia gouldi: (BT) ♂ Apr. 10·9

Tangara icterocephala: (CC) ♂♂ Mar. 22·0, 22·9, 24·7; ♀♀ Mar. 22·4, 22·6; (CC) ♀ Apr. 24·1

Tangara larvata: ♂ Feb. 17·7; ♀♀ Feb. 17·1, 18·5; Apr. 17·1; (BT) ♂ Apr. 23·9

Tangara inornata: ♂♂ Jan. 17·4; Feb. 18·8, 19·1; ♀♀ Apr. 18·1; Sep. 18·5

Tangara gyrola: (CC) ♂♂ Mar. 23·8, 23·8, 24·4 (breeding); ♀♀ Mar. 24·1, 25·2

Thraupis episcopus: ♂♂ Mar. 32·0; Oct. 31·5

Thraupis palmarum: ♂ Oct. 38·5

Ramphocelus dimidiatus: ♂♂ Sep. 27·3, 34·0; Oct. 29·2; ♀♀ Sep. 29·1; Oct. 25·4, 31·8

Ramphocelus icteronotus: ♂ Apr. 30·0; ♀♀ Apr. 31·1, 31·8 (all breeding)

Piranga rubra: ♂ Jan. 28·9

Piranga flava: (CC) ♂ Mar. 36·7

Habia fuscicauda: ♂♂ Feb. 39·9 (imm.); May 39·7; Jun. 40·1; Aug. 38·0; ♀♀ Feb. 34·2; Sep. 36·4; (AS) ♂ Feb. 42·0

Tachyphonus rufus: ♂ Aug. 30·9; ♀ Sep. 27·5

Tachyphonus luctuosus: ♂♂ Feb. 15·0; May 13·3; ♀ Mar. 13·8

Eucometis penicillata: ♀ Mar. 29·5

Rhodinocichla rosea: ♂ Feb. 51·8

Chrysoblyps chrysomelas: (CC) ♂ Apr. 12·5

Saltator maximus: ♀ Aug. 46·9

Saltator albicollis: ♂♂ Apr. 37·6; Sep. 39; Oct. 42·0, 43·9; ♀♀ Apr. 28·6 (imm.), 40·6 (breeding); Oct. 40·7; ? 35·3

Pitylus grossus: ♂ Sep. 43·5; ♀ May 50·4 (breeding)

Pheucticus ludovicianus: ♂ Jan. 47·3

Cyanocopsa cyanoides: ♂ Feb. 31·1; ♀ Oct. 31·4

Tiaris olivacea: ♂ Oct. 9·3; (CJ) ♂ Jul. 10·3

Sporophila aurita: ♂♂ Jun. 10·0; Oct. 10·0 (imm.), 11·6; ♀ Oct. 10·8; (BT) ♂ Apr. 11·9

Sporophila nigricollis: ♂ Jun. 9·9

Sporophila minuta: ♀ Jun. 8·3

Oryzoborus funereus: ♀ Jun. 13·4; (BT) ♂ Apr. 12·8; (CJ) ♂ Sep. 13·9

Arremon aurantirostris: ♂♂ Jan. 33·7; May 33·4

Arremonops conirostris: ♂♂ Jun. 39·5 (imm.); Sep. 37·6; ♀ Apr. 38·8

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Address: Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, U.S.A.

An undescribed subspecies of the Red-legged Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes cyaneus* by Kenneth C. Parkes

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The Red-legged Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes cyaneus* is a widely distributed member of the “honeycreeper” group of tanagers (Emberizidae: Thraupinae) formerly placed in the composite “family Coerebidae” (Storer 1969). The species ranges from southern Mexico south to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil, and is highly polytypic. For the South American populations, the standard revisionary treatment was for many years that of Zimmer (1942), which, although correct in general outline, had the disadvantage of having been based only upon material available to the author at the American Museum of Natural History. The most recent treatment of the species is that of Storer (1970), who made available to me before publication his

manuscript of the subfamily Thraupinae for the "Peters" Check-list, to which I added distributional information taken from the collections of Carnegie Museum of Natural History. In the case of *Cyanerpes cyaneus* (and some other tanagers), I also did some revisionary studies, and these, as indicated by Storer's footnotes and parenthetical remarks, were incorporated into his Check-list treatment. The present paper will serve to document some of the changes made by Storer from Zimmer's arrangement, at my suggestion.

Other than some adjustment in the ranges of subspecies, the principal differences between Zimmer's and Storer's treatment of *Cyanerpes cyaneus* are the recognition by Storer of *C. c. brevipes* (Cabanis) for the populations of the lower and middle Amazon, and acknowledgement of the existence in the southeastern portion of the species' range of an undescribed race (Storer 1970: 396), of which at that time I had not seen sufficient material to be able to define accurately its characters and range, since it was represented by only a few specimens in the collections of Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CM) and the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH). Subsequent examination of key specimens from the U.S. National Museum of Natural History (USNM) has verified the existence of this race, which is now belatedly described as new. A few preliminary remarks will explain some of the changes made from Zimmer's concept of the races of *Cyanerpes cyaneus*.

Zimmer's race *violaceus*, described from Matto Grosso, Brazil, is a good subspecies. Without having seen Bolivian specimens, Zimmer stated, however, that "it is probable that the specimens recorded from Guarayos, eastern Bolivia [see Hellmayr 1935: 253-254], belong to *violaceus*". This is confirmed by a series (CM) from the Río Surutú, Dept. of Santa Cruz (southwest of Guarayos), Bolivia (for coordinates, see Paynter *et al.* 1975). The range of *violaceus* extends even farther north and west, as indicated by a single male (CM) of this race from Hyutanahan, upper Rio Purús, Brazil (an area whose avifauna shows a number of Bolivian affinities). A moulting male (AMNH) from Borba, on the Rio Madeira, Brazil, approaches this race closely. Zimmer's colour comparisons of *violaceus* with nominate *cyaneus* are somewhat inaccurate as well as incomplete. He stated that females of *violaceus* "differ in color from those of *cyaneus* principally by duller yellowish inner margins of the remiges". In point of fact, the few female skins available do not show any clearcut difference in the yellow of the underwing. Geographic variation in colour of females will be discussed in more detail later. A character of males, mentioned in Zimmer's description of the type of *violaceus* but not in his diagnosis, is that the pale turquoise blue of the cap is separated from the black of the back by a distinct dark purplish band (the colour of the underparts), whereas in *cyaneus* males the cap colour blends posteriorly, and is still pale when the back is reached.

Specimens from the lower and middle Amazon, from the middle Tocantins west at least to Manacapurú, are like *cyaneus* in colour but have tiny bills (from nostril, 11-12.5 mm., mean 11.8 versus 13-16 mm., mean 14.4 in *cyaneus*). These should be *C. c. brevipes* (Cabanis), which was thought erroneously by the describer to have come from Porto Cabello, Venezuela, the source also of the type of his long-billed race *eximia*. Gyldenstolpe (1945) substituted "Pará" as the type locality of *brevipes*, but this was an unhappy choice as specimens from the vicinity of the city of Pará (now Belém) are not the small-billed bird, but are intergrades between Guianian *cyaneus* and the eastern Brazilian race to be described below. At my suggestion, Storer (1970)

interpreted Gyldenstolpes "Pará" as meaning the *state* of Pará, and further restricted the type locality of *brevipes* to Santarém, a locality inhabited by the small-billed bird. That this fulfills Gyldenstolpe's intent is indicated by the latter author having called his specimens from the Rio Tapajóz (at the mouth of which lies Santarém) "*brevipes*." Zimmer rejected *brevipes* on the basis of "too much overlap" of bill measurements, but it is apparent that he did not understand the geographic pattern shown by the variation in bill size.

Gyldenstolpe (1945) called his specimens from the Rio Juruá, in westernmost Amazonas, Brazil, "*brevipes*", but the bill measurements cited and the colour description indicate that these birds are better referred to the north-western race *dispar* Zimmer, and this treatment was adopted by Storer.

We turn now to the southeastern race, which may be called

Cyanerpes cyaneus holti subsp. nov.

Type: Carnegie Museum of Natural History no. 137834, adult ♂, collected at Pau Gigante (now Ibiracu), Espirito Santo, Brazil (19°50'S, 40°22'W), 21 October 1940, by E. G. and M. L. Holt.

Characters: Adult males similar to *violaceus* Zimmer in having the turquoise crown patch restricted, especially posteriorly (thus differing from the adjacent races *cyaneus* and *brevipes*), but bill long as in *cyaneus*. Underparts and lower dorsum darker and more intensely coloured than *cyaneus* and *brevipes*, but not as purplish as *violaceus*. Yellow of inner webs of remiges of both sexes deeper and more sharply defined than in any of the three other races under discussion.

Range: Eastern Brazil from Pernambuco to Espirito Santo; Rio de Janeiro records (Hellmayr 1935) undoubtedly belong here. Occurs inland at least as far as Formosa, southeastern Goiás. Intergrades with *cyaneus* in easternmost Pará (Benevides, 32 km east of Belém) and Maranhão (Miritiba). Intergrades with *brevipes* in northernmost Goiás (Araguatins) and at Villa Braga, c. 256 km upstream (southwest) from Santarém on the Rio Tapajós.

Measurements: Among the four eastern South American races under consideration here, I found no significant differences in flattened wing length except that *violaceus* averages somewhat longer (means of adult ♂♂ as follows: *cyaneus* 63·6, *brevipes* 62·7, *holti* 63·4, *violaceus* 65·9 mm). This accords well with wing measurements given by Zimmer. Measurements of bill from anterior edge of nostril are as follows: *cyaneus* 13–16 (14·4); *brevipes* 11–12·5 (11·8); *violaceus* 11·5–13 (12·2); *holti* 12·5–14·5 mm (13·0). The bills of *holti* in addition to averaging longer than those of *violaceus*, are visibly more slender, especially at the base. As Zimmer has pointed out, bill length and wing length do not vary concordantly in this species: a better separation between *violaceus* and *holti* is shown by the bill/wing ratio. This ranges from ·187 to ·195 (·189) in *violaceus*, and ·192 to ·228 (·205) in *holti*.

Etymology: This subspecies is named to honour the collector, Ernest G. Holt, a gifted and versatile ornithologist all too little known to younger colleagues.

Specimens examined: All of the AMNH material listed by Zimmer (1942) was seen. All pertinent material in USNM was examined, but only those specimens that were taken to Pittsburgh for direct comparisons are listed here, namely those of *holti* and its intergrades. *cyaneus* – FRENCH GUIANA: Pied Saut 18; Cayenne 9; Mana 1. SURINAM: Powakka 1. *brevipes* – BRAZIL: Manacapurú, Amazonas 7; Caviana, Amazonas 2; Santarém, Pará 9; Obidos,

Pará 3. *holti* - BRAZIL: Pau Gigante (=Ibiraçu), Espírito Santo 5 (USNM 4, CM 1); Formosa, Goiás 1 (USNM); Recife, Pernambuco 1 (USNM). *Cyanus* × *holti* - BRAZIL: Benevides, Pará 7 (CM); Pará (=Belém), Pará 2 (USNM). *brevipes* × *holti* - BRAZIL: Villa Braga, Pará 2 (CM); Araguatins, Goiás 1 (USNM). *violaceus* - BOLIVIA: Río Surutú, Santa Cruz 7; BRAZIL: Hyutanahan, Amazonas 1.

Remarks on females: Colour differences among females of this species are difficult to assess, as wear tends to alter their colours far more than those of males. In general, *cyaneus* appears to be the darkest green dorsally of the races under consideration here, and *brevipes* the yellowest green, with *violaceus* and *holti* intermediate. A single female from Benevides, from the population identified in males as *cyaneus* × *holti*, would not be surely separable from *cyaneus*, although not as dark dorsally as most examples of that race. Some colour tendencies can be noted in the underparts. The broadest and most conspicuous white shaft streaks are found in *brevipes*, which also tends to be washed with yellow, most conspicuously on the under tail coverts. In *violaceus* and *holti* the throat is nearly solid white rather than streaked white and green as in *cyaneus* and *brevipes*. The white shaft streaks of the underparts in *violaceus* and *holti* scarcely extend posterior to the upper breast, whereas in *cyaneus* and *brevipes* they continue to the upper abdomen. The one female from Villa Braga is too dark for *brevipes* dorsally, and too long-billed for that race, but resembles *brevipes* ventrally, thus, like the male, appearing intermediate between *brevipes* and *holti*.

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- Address:* Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, USA.

Faunistic notes and further additions to the Sumatran avifauna

by D. A. Holmes

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These notes add some further species to the Sumatran avifauna and confirm other species whose presence in Sumatra has been in doubt. Most of the following records are from Lampung, the southernmost province of Sumatra (5° S, 105° E), with a few from Jambi province (2° S, 103° E).

ARDEOLA SPECIOSA

Pond Herons were seen at several localities in Lampung in 1976 at each season, and the breeding plumage in early May (buff neck, black back and